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regions I found just outside the little town of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, a hillside covered with a second growth of *Pinus virginiana* Mill., and on this hillside many fine specimens of the orchid under discussion. One of my students who had accompanied me on the excursion had never seen the plant before and was as much delighted with the find as I was on a similar occasion in Rhode Island a number of years ago when I was just beginning to hunt wild plants. In the latter state and in adjacent parts of Massachusetts I have often found this Lady's Slipper but nearly always in pine woods. I remember only once finding it in any other location and that was in a rather open sphagnum bog. I had been so accustomed to finding this plant in the pine woods that I remarked to my companion just before finding the orchid that "in that location you will find a different orchid from any you have seen yet." The plants in this Cumberland Gap region were among the largest I have ever seen, the "slipper" being nearly three inches long. As regards the two flowered form I may also be able to give a little information. Once or twice I have seen a plant bearing two scapes of about the same length, and the flowers about the same size. One of these I found in Rhode Island or in the region of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

University of Tennessee.

III.—OUR SONG BIRDS.

BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

ORCHARD ORIOLE.

Icterus spurius.

Though not so gifted a singer as the Baltimore, this oriole has exceedingly sweet notes. This quality may be recognized better when the bird sings only one or two notes. The full song is rather rapid, and is hard to follow. As its name indicates, the Orchard Oriole is oftenest heard in fruit trees.

WOOD PEWEE.

Myiochanes virens.

This is our only flycatcher whose song is musical. Arriving late in May, the Pewee's silvery notes may be heard throughout

the summer. As its name indicates, the bird is usually found in woods. No other bird's notes seems to harmonize so well with a quiet grove in summer.

COWBIRD.

Molothrus ater.

The few notes of the Cowbird are exceedingly sweet. When on the wing, the bird often gives a loud, clear whistle. In spring, when at rest, a gurgling note is heard. The gregarious habit of this species adds to the effect of the song, for several birds may utter their notes in succession.

YELLOW WARBLER.

Dendroica aestiva

Not a noted singer, but a hearty one, would probably be a correct description of this warbler's musical powers. As if to atone for a lack of sweetness and variety, the bird sings its simple song all summer long. You will find it in marshy places in company with the Maryland Yellowthroat.

CHICADEE.

Penthestes atricapillus.

The common note of this species is not notably musical. It resembles the name of the bird. Besides this note, it has a louder whistle, which is heard occasionally. The Chickadee's song is not so agreeable as that of its cousin, the Tufted Titmouse. The latter species is very rarely heard here.

FIELD SPARROW.

Spizella pusilla.

This modest little bird is a constant singer from spring until autumn. Not so gifted as the Vesper or Song Sparrows, still its notes are very cheery. As simple as its thrill is, the bird manages to vary it a little. This is done by pausing, by raising or lowering the voice, or by singing slowly or rapidly.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.

The number of THE AMERICAN MIDLAND NATURALIST that should appear in July has been printed earlier than usual to avoid issuing it during the vacation period.